

Cape May County



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Allendale Road Ground Water Contamination

Allendale Road

Upper Township

Cape May County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES

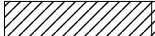








Spill Fund
1986 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$35,000
\$681,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Cape May County Health Department between 1992 and 1994 under its Well Head Protection Program identified 12 private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. Nine additional wells were found to have lower levels of the contaminants. The primary contaminants were tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) and carbon tetrachloride. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the wells that did not meet Drinking Water Standards as an interim measure to supply potable water for the residents. In 1996, NJDEP's Remedial Response Element delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the most cost-effective long-term remedy was extension of public water lines to the properties in the CKE. The local water purveyor completed construction of the water lines and connection of the residences in 1999 using funds provided by NJDEP. Eighty four residences were connected to the water line and the wells at those properties sealed during the project. The Remedial Response Element is periodically sampling private potable wells around the perimeter of the CKE to monitor ground water quality. Additional investigative work is underway to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Receptor Control (POETS)				 Planned
Water Line				 Underway  Completed  Not Required

Beesley's Point Ground Water Contamination

Maple Shade Lane & Grant Avenue

Upper Township

Cape May County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

1986 Bond Fund

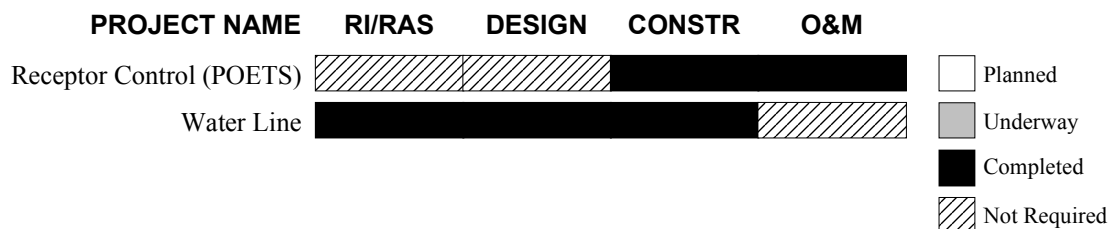
AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$33,000

\$592,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Cape May County Health Department between 1992 and 1994 under its Well Head Protection Program identified 16 private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. Nine additional wells were found to have lower levels of the contaminants. The primary contaminants were trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the wells that did not meet Drinking Water Standards as an interim measure to supply potable water for the residents. In 1996, NJDEP's Remedial Response Element delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the most cost-effective long-term remedy was extension of public water lines to the properties in the CKE. The local water purveyor completed construction of the water lines and connection of the properties in 1999 using funds provided by NJDEP. Forty two residences were connected to the water lines and the wells at those properties sealed during the project. The Remedial Response Element is periodically sampling private potable wells around the perimeter of the CKE to monitor ground water quality. Additional investigative work is underway to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.



Citgo Service Station Upper Township

20 South Shore & Pine Roads

Upper Township

Cape May County

BLOCK: 653 **LOT:** 2, 3, 4, 5.01 & 6

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.63 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water Supply Provided

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Delineated

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED






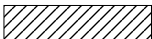


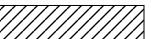







\$3,000

\$142,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This abandoned service station is also known as Levari's Citgo. Sampling conducted in 1988 during an underground tank removal project indicated the subsurface soil was contaminated. The following year, a representative from the Cape May County Department of Health detected gasoline odors while observing the excavation of underground tank piping at the site. NJDEP notified the owner of his obligation to investigate the contamination pursuant to New Jersey's Underground Storage Tank regulations, but the owner did not comply. Sampling of the service station's potable well in 1996 showed high levels of benzene, a volatile organic chemical found in gasoline. Benzene and methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE), a gasoline additive, were also detected at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards in a private potable well at a nearby store. The service station, an adjacent residence and the store were later connected to the public water line and the contaminated private wells sealed.

In 2000, NJDEP confirmed gasoline-contaminated ground water was migrating from Levari's Citgo service station and this was the likely source of the potable well contamination. Subsequent sampling of additional private potable wells in the immediate area did not identify any others that were contaminated above Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP's Remedial Response Element removed/decommissioned the five underground storage tanks in 2001 after the site owner failed to comply with an NJDEP directive to conduct the work. Due to the close proximity of the building to the road, it was not possible to excavate any of the contaminated soil during the tank removal/decommissioning project. The Remedial Response Element delineated the contaminated soil in 2002 and is evaluating alternatives to address it. The Remedial Response Element is also monitoring private potable wells in the immediate area to ensure they continue to meet Drinking Water Standards.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (Water Line Connections)					 Planned
UST Removal					 Underway
Soil					 Completed
					 Not Required

Domi Drive Ground Water Contamination

Domi Drive

Middle Township

Cape May County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Various

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES












Spill Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$125,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Cape May County Health Department in 1994 identified six private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants are trichloroethane (TCA) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems were installed on the wells with funds provided by NJDEP as an interim measure to supply potable water for the residents. The Township subsequently extended a public water line to the affected residences using funds provided by NJDEP. NJDEP has approved a three-year monitoring program to evaluate ground water quality in the surrounding area for contaminant migration. NJDEP completed a source investigation for this site in 1996 but the results were inconclusive. It is believed that the contamination was the result of an isolated discharge with little or no potential for migration outside the currently impacted area.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Receptor Control (POETS)				 Planned
Receptor Control (Water Line)				
				 Underway
				 Completed
				 Not Required

Edgewood Village Mobile Home Park

2403 Route 9 (Shore Road) Middle Township Cape May County

BLOCK: 1064 **LOT:** 2

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Mobile Home Park
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 11 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Treated/Further Monitoring Required

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

Removed

FUNDING SOURCES


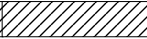






Spill Fund
1986 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$429,000
\$1,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This mobile home park used kerosene to heat the mobile homes. In 1989, approximately 5,400 gallons of kerosene spilled from an underground fuel distribution system, contaminating the soil and ground water. The Responsible Parties removed the contaminated soil and installed three monitor wells but were unable to continue remedial work due to lack of funds. NJDEP's Remedial Response Element subsequently installed additional monitor wells, a recovery well and a ground water extraction and treatment system at the mobile home park, and by June 1990 had recovered approximately 2,000 gallons of kerosene from the ground water. The ground water extraction and treatment system was demobilized in 1993 when little additional kerosene could be recovered. The Remedial Response Element is periodically sampling the ground water at the site to evaluate the effectiveness of the remedial action.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Ground Water Pump & Treat					<div> Planned</div> <div> Underway</div> <div> Completed</div> <div> Not Required</div>

Foundations & Structures Landfill

Fidler Hill Road

Woodbine Borough

Cape May County

BLOCK: 117 **LOT:** 1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Sanitary Landfill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 95.5 acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Undeveloped

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

STATUS

Confirmed

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

Potential

Air

Methane

Potential

FUNDING SOURCES

Corporate Business Tax
Spill Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$253,000
\$420,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Foundations and Structures (F&S) Landfill operated a sanitary landfill at this site between 1971 and 1985 under a lease agreement with the Borough of Woodbine, which owns the property. Although the size of the landfilled area is unknown, it is estimated to encompass 30 to 50 acres of the 95-acre lot. The landfill is generally flat and level with the adjacent terrain. Parts of the site are covered with sand, while other portions support trees and other vegetation. The surrounding areas are largely undeveloped with the exception of the Woodbine Municipal Airport, which is located just southeast of the site. While the F&S Landfill was in operation, municipal solid waste, septic waste, sewage sludge, demolition debris and other wastes were buried in trenches that extended to just above the water table. F&S Landfill was scheduled to terminate disposal activities when the Cape May County Landfill, then a state-of-the-art regional landfill, opened in 1984; however, F&S continued to accept wastes until late 1985, when NJDEP ordered the facility shut down. The operators did not properly close the landfill after operations ceased. Sampling of on-site monitor wells conducted in 1999 indicated the ground water is contaminated with benzene, chlorobenzene and arsenic at levels exceeding New Jersey Ground Water Quality Standards.

NJDEP's Remedial Response Element is implementing closure actions at the landfill to prevent the release of methane, a greenhouse gas, from the waste fill and mitigate the impact of landfill leachate on the environment. NJDEP completed pre-design investigation activities in 2002 and is reviewing the findings of the investigation.

PROJECT NAME RI/RAS DESIGN CONSTR O&M

Sitewide

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☐

Planned

☐

Underway

☐

Completed

☐

Not Required

Gary's Gas & Go

200 South Route 47

Middle Township

Cape May County

BLOCK: 167.01 **LOT:** 43.02

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station/Auto Repair
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.3 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Well Taken Out of Service

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Partially Removed/Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES

Corporate Business Tax

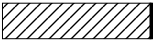

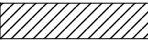








AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$409,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site formerly operated as a gasoline service station and auto repair shop. In 1994, high levels of xylene, a volatile organic compound that is a component of gasoline, were detected in a private potable well at a neighboring property. This well was later taken out of service. The gas station owner performed a preliminary investigation that identified extensive gasoline contamination in the subsurface soil at the property. The gas station owner removed four of the eight underground gasoline storage tanks in 1995 but did not address the contaminated soil or ground water. Sampling of nearby private potable wells has not identified any additional wells that are contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards.

In 1998, NJDEP's Remedial Response Element began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate the contamination in the soil and ground water and evaluate remedial alternatives. NJDEP implemented an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) in 2000 to excavate the remaining four tanks and 1,500 tons of contaminated soil and backfill the excavations with clean soil. Sampling conducted after the IRM revealed that gasoline was still present in the subsurface soil and confirmed that the ground water at the site was highly contaminated with volatile organic compounds. NJDEP plans to start the ground water investigation phase of the RI/RAS in 2003.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
UST & Soil Removal					 Planned
Sitewide					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Plaza Gas & Car Wash

1805 Bayshore Road

Lower Township

Cape May County

BLOCK: 282 **LOT:** 5, 6, 7 & 8

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water Supply Provided

Soil

Petroleum Hydrocarbons

Removed

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

Corporate Business Tax










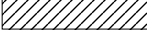
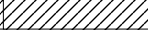

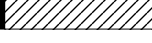


AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$68,000

\$324,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site is a former gasoline service station and car wash facility. It is now a vacant lot. Sampling conducted by the Cape May County Health Department and NJDEP between 1999 and 2000 identified eight private potable wells in the area that were contaminated with benzene, a component of gasoline, at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard for this compound. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure and Lower Township connected the residences to the public water lines as a final remedy. A preliminary investigation of the Plaza Gas and Car Wash site revealed six underground gasoline storage tanks containing gasoline were present at the property and that several of the tanks had leaked. In 2000, NJDEP's Remedial Response Element removed the underground storage tanks and 1,100 tons of petroleum hydrocarbon-contaminated soil and demolished the building. The Remedial Response Element is evaluating the well sampling results and will use the findings to delineate the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
Receptor Control (Water Lines)					 Underway
UST Removal & Building Demolition					 Completed
					 Not Required

Route 50 Ground Water Contamination

Route 50

Upper Township

Cape May County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Delineating

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

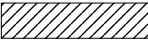







AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$24,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Cape May County Health Department between 1997 and 1999 identified seven private potable wells in the area of Route 50 and Tuckahoe Road that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems were installed on the wells with funds provided by NJDEP to supply potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Remedial Response Element subsequently conducted additional potable well sampling in the immediate area but did not identify any other wells that were contaminated at levels exceeding Drinking Water Standards.

The source of the potable well contamination is believed to be a former service station located at the intersection of Route 50 and New Jersey Avenue. The Responsible Party for the gas station is investigating and remediating the site under the supervision of NJDEP's Responsible Party Remediation Element. Underground gasoline storage tanks and contaminated soil were removed from the site by the Responsible Party in 2000. In addition, the Responsible Party identified two additional private potable wells that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding Drinking Water Standards and POETS were installed on these wells. All future remedial actions at this site will be conducted by the Responsible Party under the supervision of the Responsible Party Remediation Element.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Receptor Control (POETS)				
		Planned		
		Underway		
		Completed		
		Not Required		

Villas Ground Water Contamination

Delaware Parkway & Bayshore Road

Lower Township

Cape May County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

Corporate Business Tax









AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$8,000

\$10,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Cape May County Health Department and NJDEP between 1999 and 2002 identified 11 private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants were trichloroethylene (TCE), tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE), methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) and styrene. The source of the contamination is unknown. Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems were installed on the wells with funds provided by NJDEP as an interim measure to supply potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Remedial Response Element plans to delineate the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and evaluate long-term water supply alternatives for the area in 2003.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Williams Property

Siegtown Road

Middle Township

Cape May County

BLOCK: 99.02 **LOT:** 3

CATEGORY: Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Illegal Dump
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 5.6 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Agricultural

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Treating

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water Supply Provided

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Removed

FUNDING SOURCES

Superfund

Spill Fund

1986 Bond Fund

General State Funds

Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$8,567,000

\$470,000

\$552,000

\$73,000

\$717,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Williams Property is a wooded lot situated in a mixed residential/rural area. It is located less than three miles southeast of the Timber Beaver Swamp Fish and Wildlife Management Area, a major aquifer recharge zone, and is bordered by prime wetlands habitats. An NJDEP inspection in 1979 revealed that 200 to 300 drums of hazardous materials had been drained onto the soil and evidence that tank trailers had discharged liquid wastes at the site. The contamination posed a threat to the underlying Holly Beach Aquifer and deeper Cohansey Aquifer, both of which are used as potable water supplies. NJDEP excavated and disposed of 1,200 cubic yards of sludge and contaminated soil and removed surface debris in 1980. USEPA added the Williams Property to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1983.

Between 1985 and 1987, NJDEP conducted a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI/FS revealed that contaminated soil still remained at the property and a plume of contaminated ground water was migrating off site. USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence in 1987 that required removal of the contaminated soil, installation of a remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water, and extension of public water lines to nearby residences with private potable wells. Middle Township extended public water lines to nearby residences using funds provided by NJDEP. USEPA excavated and disposed of approximately 960 cubic yards of contaminated soil, backfilled the excavation and revegetated the site between 1990 and 1991.

NJDEP completed construction of the ground water remediation system in 1995. More than 210 million gallons of contaminated ground water have been extracted, treated and reinjected on site since the system was installed. Recent sampling has shown that contaminants in the ground water have decreased to levels close to New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. In September 2002, USEPA agreed to a temporary treatment termination plan proposed by NJDEP. Under this plan, treatment will be terminated for four months and the ground water monitored. If contamination levels rebound, the ground water treatment system will be restarted.

